Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

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TERMS:

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NOTICE.

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P. S. Possession to be given on the 1st January, 1846.

W. A. HARRIS.

January, 1845. 94-6w

PUBLIC
SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell his PLANTATION at the Court House in Charlotte on the Tuesday of our next Superior Court, if not sold privately before that time. It contains

176 Acres,

and is well known as a healthy location, four miles north of Charlotte. The buildings are new and most of the land under cultivation is fresh. Terms will be favorable to the purchaser.

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Three Valuable
Horses,
TWO MILCH COWS,
And a few Hogs,
One Buggy with a top, and Harness;
ONE NEW WAGON;
Bacon, Corn, Fodder,
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PLANK; 2 STOVES, and other articles unnecessary to mention.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JNO. M. M. CALDWELL.

Jan. 24, 1845. 94-

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THE BLACK (or Allebasi's) SALVE,
ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS,
AND ALLEBASI'S POOR MAN' PLASTER.

The SALVE is an invention of old Dr. Kittridge of Mass. It affects more cures, and in a greater variety of cases, than any other Medicine we ever knew. It is a certain cure for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Eruptions, Felons, Sore Throat, Quinsey, Leats, Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Rhematism chronic or inflammatory, Inflammations of every description, Swellings of every kind, Dropsy, Scarlet Fever, and swelled neck, &c. &c. In some of these complaints ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS should be used. A pamphlet furnished by the Agents, will give full directions.

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THE PLASTERS, only 12½ cents, are warranted superior to any other Plasters in use. Improvements have been made in these Plasters which supply the defeat which judges notice in all others.—The immediate comfort and ultimate health they secure to those who use them, justify us in saying, buy these Plasters for all pains and weakness in the back. bowels, side, chest, loins, muscles, Chronic Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, coughs, colds, nervous affections, &c. &c. For certificates and particular directions, see pamphlet furnished by the Agents.

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May 3d, 1844. 59-f.

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October 4 1844. JOHN W. POTTS.

Congressional News.

Washington Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan 17, 1845.

The Senate did not sit to day; nor will they meet again until Monday next.

In the House, the day was indeed an exciting one. Immediately after the reading of the journal. Mr Taylor of Virginia the Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, remarked, that by order of the said Committee he would now make the report on the Clerk's accounts which they were ready to present to the House yesterday, but that they had refrained from doing so at the request of the Clerk's friends who assured them that by the meeting of the House this morning, all would be explained to their satisfaction. As such explanation had not been made, he would now report.

Here the door-keeper announced a message from the Senate, and Mr. Taylor suspended his remarks.

The Clerk of the Senate then announced the passage of Dr. Duncan's one day election bill, by that body, with a slight amendment. Dr. Duncan here stated that the amendment merely restored a word omitted by the engrosing clerk in copying the bill—making it precisely as it had been passed by the House. He further urged the House to agree to the amendment at once, which was done.

Mr. Taylor then sent the report to the Clerk's desk, and it was read. In effect, it stated that there was a deficit of $44,000 in the account—twenty thousand of which was secured to the Government by four sureties—leaving a clear loss of twenty-four thousand dollars to the Treasury. It further went on to say, that on examining his bank account, the committee ascertained that $30,000 had been drawn out on his check by a house in Ohio, dealing in produce; that $2,000 had been paid on his order to L D Slamm of New York; and $2,000 to another gentleman in Ohio; and that they had repeatedly summoned Mr. McNulty to attend their sittings for explanations without avail. The report contained many details of the conditions of the Clerk's accounts, for which I refer your reader to the regular report of the day's proceedings in the Washington papers. It closed with resolutions dismissing Mr. McNulty from his situation instanter, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to cause suits to be commenced forthwith against his bondsmen, and also requesting the President of the United States to cause criminal prosecutions for embezzling the public funds to be immediately instituted against McNulty, and all who, on examination, might be found concerned with him in the transaction.

Mr Weller (one of the bondsmen) then rose and said that, being interested, and having examined into the case, he felt satisfied that, on the arrival of Mr. Kershaw, (Mr. McNulty's cash Clerk) who was absent on leave, but had overstaid his time, all would be made right. He had the vouchers, certificates of deposite, &c., locked up in his desk; and that, on his arrival, which would probably be to-night, Mr. McN could and would make all clear. Mr. Weller then read to the House the letter of a commercial firm of high standing in New York, dated on the 14th instant, and addressed to Mr. McNulty, stating that they, and another firm there, had on deposite from him $30,000 of Government funds; and were ready to pay it over on demand. He then expressed his conviction, that the Government would not lose a dollar by him; and, in behalf of the other gentlemen on the bond, pledged his and their faith to make good all deficit, if any there be.

Mr. Cave Johnson, of Tennessee, here moved that the resolutions reported by the Committee on Accounts be laid on the table; and that the Sergeant at Arms be ordered to arrest Mr. McNulty and bring him before the House forthwith.

A member from New York enquired whether the House had the power to make the arrest for a criminal offence

Mr. J. Q. Adams moved to amend Mr. Cave Johnson's motions by striking out the word *arrest* and inserting the word *summons*. He said that, if he refuses to obey the summons, it would be proper to pass the resolutions reported by the Committee, and not till then.

Mr. Houston of Alabama thought the House had power to arrest its officers for contempt of the calls of its committees or of its authority.

Mr. Chappell of Georgia thought that Mr. Adams' resolution went to treat one charged with a criminal offence, against whom there was *prima facie* evidence much too tenderly.

Mr. Johnson again took the floor, and advocated his amendment at length.

Gen. Saunders of N. C. objected to Mr. Johnson's resolution but wished the House to authorise the Speaker to have him arrested by the civil authorities.

Mr. Rayner of N. C. maintained, that the House could only order an arrest to compel members to attend its sittings for the prosecution of business, or to preserve peace within its purlieus. He further declared that the House could not arrest him in order to institute a criminal prosecution against him.

The previous question was called, and the call was sustained. Mr Adams's amendment was rejected, and Mr Cave Johnson's resolution passed. Much conversation then ensued as to the proper form of drawing and attesting the warrant. When that was settled, the sergeant-at arms departed on his errand and the subject was laid on the table for an hour.

Mr. J W Davis, of Indiana, moved to take up his motion of yesterday to reconsider the resolution of the day before, relative to the map plates, &c., of the exploring Expedition. This gave rise to a short debate on the subject; and at its conclusion, Mr Davis's motion to reconsider, prevailed—ayes 78, noes 51.

Mr. Davis then moved an amendment, ordering the select committee appointed to take charge of the subject, to ascertain, if possible, the best mode of disposing of the plates and copy in question, so as to have them sold to the public at the lowest possible price; and further, whether any use had been made of them by private individuals for their own benefit. On this amendment the previous question was demanded and sustained. A member from New York moved a resolution directing the library and select committee to ascertain and report to the House the lowest price on which copies of the work could be obtained, to be distributed to libraries or other literary institutions in each Congressional District of the United States. The hour for which the report and resolutions of the Committee on Accounts had been laid on the table having expired, they were in order again.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll took the floor and strenuously urged the instant dismissal of the Clerk.

Mr. Summers of Va. inquired if the warrant had been returned.

Mr. Bidlack urged the further postponement of the resolutions for an hour or so, to give the Sergeant-at-Arms time to return the warrant.

Mr. Hardin of Illinois advocated immediate action; and

Mr Adams maintained the propriety and justice of postponing the question until the Clerk should be brought to the bar, or the warrant returned.

A member from Ohio, one of the committee, made a statement relative to the affair, which was inaudible.

Mr. Weller, in answer to the last gentleman, said, that the Clerk had informed the committee that he would be ready for a settlement the moment his paying clerk arrived. He further argued, that if the Committee's resolutions be now passed, they would place Mr. McNulty entirely beyond the jurisdiction of the House; and he went at length into an argument to show the injustice of dismissing him without trial—declaring, at the same time, that all evidence as yet before the House, was merely *prima facie*.

Mr Belser of Alabama enquired of the chairman of the Committee of Accounts, how one giving bonds but for $20,000 should have been entrusted with the control of $200,000, which sum, as per report of the Committee, had been subject to his draft.

Mr Taylor of Virginia explained how and where the law and custom of the banks were deficient.

A postponement of the whole business was then moved till to-morrow at noon.

Mr. A. Stewart of Pennsylvania opposed any postponement and demanded the previous question. It was not carried; and then the House agreed to postpone it until the return of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Bringle of Maryland moved that the House take up a bill reported yesterday from the Senate giving the consent of the United States to an act of the Virginia Legislature, which required such consent to make it effective. The House declined to take it up.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll of Pennsylvania then moved the suspension of the rules, to go into committee of the whole on this bill to alter the naturalization laws. It was refused.

Then, on motion, the House went into committee of the whole on the Texas question, (Mr. Hopkins of Virginia in the Chair,) and Dr. Hammett of Mississippi had but commenced his speech, when the Sergeant-at-Arms returned; and, on motion, the committee rose to hear his report. It stated, that Mr. McNulty was in his custody without the bar of the House. A member from New York moved that he brought in instanter.

Mr. Weller in a short, but very eloquent speech, urged the House not to press the motion for a quarter of an hour, so as to allow Mr. McNulty at least time to read the charges against him.

Mr. Pettit of Indiana then took the floor, and spoke for some time upon the impropriety of assumption of the authority and duty of a Criminal Court by the House.

Mr. Cobb of Georgia urged that the quarter of an hour asked for by Mr. Weller be granted.

Mr. Dromgoole moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the resolutions reported from the committee, and that the Speaker be directed to notify Mr. McNulty that he could hear them read, and make any defence he thought necessary.

Mr. McNulty then came into the Hall, and proceeded to his accustomed seat; whereupon, the Speaker made a statement to him of what had passed on the subject.

Mr. Weller asked for the reading of the Committee's report and resolutions: and, also, that the Clerk be allowed time to make his defence, if it was his wish.

The report was then read; whereupon

Mr. McNulty rose and said that he had heard the charges against his integrity for the first time. He averred, that he had neither loaned a dollar of the public funds to a friend or friends, for private purposes; nor had he used a dollar of the trust confided to his hands for his own purposes. He stated that his paying clerk, now absent, but expected to night, had all the vouchers in his possession; and he further remarked, that he had requested the Committee of Accounts to wait his return, when he would make an immediate settlement, to the last penny.

Mr. Cave Johnson then moved to postpone the further consideration of the report and resolutions until to morrow, at 2, P. M.

Mr. Taylor of Virginia then said, that he was not aware of any such request from the Clerk; and that, had it been made, the Committee would cheerfully have consented to it. He asked for the reading of a letter from Mr. McNulty, that being the only communication received from him by the Committee.

The letter was then read, and it stated that his paying Clerk was absent, and that he could not settle until he arrived.

Mr. Weller next contended, that the letter fully confirmed what Mr McNulty had stated relative to his communication to the committee.

Mr. Taylor did not so understand it.

The journal of the committee was next read to show, how far they had endeavored to bring him to a settlement It contained sundry matters; among other things, memoranda of calls made on Mr. McN. to attend their sittings. The clerk then put a question to a member from Ohio, a member of the committee, as to his knowledge of the fact, that one or more calls on him had miscarried, so that he did not receive it or them, until long after the hour appointed for his attendance.

The member from Ohio said, that one of the notes had miscarried, but seemed to be under an impression that it was not the important note to which Mr. McNulty referred.

Some conversation here took place between Messrs. Taylor of Virginia and McNulty, relative to the notes; in which Mr. T. substantially stated, that the messenger dispatched with one had returned answer, that when his name had been sent up to Mr. McNulty's room, at his boarding house, he had locked the door and refused to receive it—whereupon Mr. Tayloy sent him back with it, to be left for Mr. McNulty with the bar keeper of the house.

An interesting debate next spunge up as to the power of the House and the property of keeping Mr. McNulty under arrest all night.

Messrs. Pettit, Adams, and Seymour of New York objecting, and Mr. C. Johnson advocating such action. The latter gentleman renewed his motion to postpone the whole matter till 2, P. M., to morrow, (the time asked for the Clerk to settle his accounts in,) and also directing the Sergent-at-Arms to keep him in custody until demanded by the House.

Mr. Burt of South Carolina, at the suggestion of Mr. Weller, moved an amendment to it, suspending his functions as an officer of the House until the investigation be finished.

Mr. Hammett of Mississippi called the attention of the House to the pledge given by Mr. Weller that there should be no deficiency in his accounts, and urged that he should not be held in custody.

Mr. Belser also took the same grounds, and argued that the power of the House in the case only extended to dismission.

Mr. Hale then asked for the previous question, but afterwards withdrew it.

Whereupon Mr. Burt's amendment suspending his functions (the Clerk signifying his willingness) was passed, and, by yeas and nays he was discharged from the custody of the Sergeant-at Arms, and the whole matter postponed until two P. M. to-morrow; after which the House adjourned.

Yours truly.

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To the Editors of the Enquirer.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 18, 1845.

I learn, from undoubted authority, that the Hon. James Reily, who was appointed Minister from Texas to this Government, on the resignation of Mr. Van Zandt, has declined accepting the post.—He came on as far as Lexington, Kentucky, where he remained for some months. He has lately left that place for Texas, being called home by pressing private business. The Government of Texas is at present represented here by Charles S. Raymond, Esq., their Charge.

In the House of Representatives to-day, as soon as the journal was read, it was determined to postpone the debate on the Texas question until Monday next, and House then resolved itself into committee of the whole, (Mr. White of Kentucky in the Chair,) on the private calendar, and, for an hour and a half, it was literally Cave Johnson's day. Without disparagement to any other member, I can truly say, that in the matter of saving money to the Treasury, he is worth all the rest of the House. Not one of the thousand claims presented each session escapes his searching scrutiny, and so much confidence have his brother members in his stern sense of justice and devoted attention to this branch of the public business, that it is rare, indeed, for any appropriation bill to pass, against which he expresses himself. He is "a man in a million."

At 2, P. M., the hour appointed for the final report of the Committee on Accounts on Mr. McNulty's case—

Mr. Taylor of Virginia, the Chairman, rose and stated, in substance, that the Committee had remained in session until after 12, M., to-day, in hopes of being attended by McN. He, however, did not make his appearance, but sent his paying Clerk, Mr Kershaw, (who returned to this city last evening,) with his accounts, at too late an hour for the Committee to make an examination. Mr. Kershaw, on being questioned by the Committee, as to the whereabouts of the missing money, replied, that they must ask Mr. McN., who had it. The Committee, at half-past eleven, received a note from McN., stating that he had twenty-nine thousand dollars on deposite in the Bank of America, at New York city; but they had only his word for it—not a certificate of deposite or other voucher.

Mr. Taylor then commented briefly on the manner in which the Committee and House had been treated by the Clerk. He declared that the Committee were no better satisfied as to the probability of regaining the deficiency, than they were on yesterday, and closed with an urgent request that the resolutions be passed forthwith.

Mr O. Hungerford presented to the house a letter from Suydam. Sage & Co., brokers of N. York City, addressed to himself; which stated that some months since, McN sent them a draft on a N. York bank, they think the Bank of America, for ten thousand dollars, to be placed in their hands, to the credit of O. Woodward of Mount Vernon, Ohio, for whom they were agents. The letter spoke in very favorable terms of Mr. Woodward, who was represented as a merchant of high standing and undoubted solvency.

The question on the first resolution being called, Mr Weller rose and said, that on yesterday, while the matter was under consideration, he was satisfied that to day's investigation would set the question of embezzlement all right—that on last evening McNulty had made such a showing to him as to confirm his mind even more strongly in that opinion—that he had endeavored all this morning to get an interview with McNulty, but without avail. He then commented most feelingly on the position in which his confidence in McNulty had placed him, (in that of his defender on yesterday before the House;) and next he declared his intention of voting for the resolution of instant dismissal, although he did not believe him guilty of an intentional embezzlement. Nor did he think the Government would lose a dollar by him.

The question was next taken on the instant dismissal of Caleb J. McNulty from his situation of Clerk of the House; and it resulted as follows: ayes 190, noes—none.

The second resolution then came up in order. It was a request that the Secretary of the Treasury should forthwith put his bonds in suit, and also institute all other proceedings at law, likely to lead to the recovery of the balance of the amount due above and beyond the sum for which security was given. It was unanimously passed.

The question on the third resolution was next called for. It requests the President of the United States instantly to commence criminal prosecutions against McNulty, and all who, upon examination, may be found to have been aiders and abettors in in his embezzlement of the public funds.

The reading of the law to punish the offence was called for, and it was accordingly read. It provides for a forfeiture of twice the amount embezzled, and imprisonment not to exceed five years in duration.

A short discussion here arose as to the propriety of the last resolution. Mr. Belser of Alabama maintained that the resolution was useless, as it was notoriously the duty of the President to commence a prosecution against him forthwith: and, further, that the resolution prejudged the case, as the embezzlement was, as yet, but alledged—not proven.

Mr. Duncan took pretty much the same grounds.

Mr. Stetson of New York considered the fact of embezzlement sufficiently evident, from the report of the Committee, to justify the House in passing the resolution as reported to them.

Mr. Hamlin of Maine sustained Mr. Stetson's view of the question.

Mr. Cave Johnston of Tenn. offered an amendment, inserting the word "alledged" before the word "embezzlement."

The question on the amendment was then taken by tellers, and it was lost by the following vote—ayes 61, noes 96.

The question then came up on the resolution, as reported by the Committee on Accounts, and it was passed—ayes 100, noes 4.

The House then went into an election of Clerk, and B. B French, Esq., the late chief assistant Clerk, received every vote but one; 'after which they adjourned.

Yesterday's Madisonian cantained a card from L. D. Slamm, Esq., stating that the $2,000 reported by the Committee of Accounts to have been drawn out of bank by himself, on a check from McNulty was not for his individual purposes That on one occasion, being about to go to bank, McNulty requested him to take a check for him and get the money, (for McN.,) which he did and in fifteen minutes paid it over to him.

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To the Editors of the Enquirer:

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 20, 1845.

Mr. McNulty, the late Clerk of the House of Representatives, on hearing yesterday that the United States Marshal of the district had a process for him, sent for that officer and rendered himself up. His friends still assert, that in a few days he will pay up every dollar of the deficit. On to-morrow morning an examination will be had before a Justice of the Peace, when he will either give bail, or stand committed for trial at the next session of the Criminal Court for this county.

In the Senate this morning, Mr. Benton presented the resolutions of the State of Missouri on the subject of Texas, and took occasion to express his entire satisfaction with their letter and spirit. Mr. Atchison also said a few words upon them, avowing his adherence to the doctrine of instruction, and calling the attention of the Senate particularly to the clause in these resolutions, maintaining that neither Mexico nor any other foreign power should be consulted as to our future course with reference to Texas. The Senate devoted the rest of the day to business of little interest to your readers.

In the House of Representatives, General McKay, from the Committee of Ways and Means, presented a bill making appropriations for sundry fortifications; and it was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Slidell of Louisiana moved a resolution of inquiry addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the Custom House of New Orleans; the burden of which, was to ascertain if the public service would not be benefitted by increasing the number of inspectors, weighers, guagers, &c., now employed therein.

Mr. Maclay of New York moved to amend the proposition, so as to include the Custom House of New York City, with other inquiries relative to the amount of duties annually collected at the Custom House at Boston New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, for many years back; and also to obtain information about the relative cost of collection at these different ports The resolution was then passed, as amended.

Mr. Cobb of Georgia next asked leave to renew a resolution, that the House hereafter meet at 11 A. *M.* instead of 12 *M.*

Mr. Kennedy of Maryland moved to amend it, so as to provide that no motion for adjournment should be in order before 4 P. *M.*, unless sustained by a vote of two-thirds.

Mr. Hamlin of Maine contended that the amendment was out of order; but the Speaker decided it to be in order, and on taking the question Mr. Kennedy's amendment was lost, but the resolution itself was agreed to.

Mr. Levy of Florida asked, on behalf of the territorial Delegates, that the House set apart certain days for the transaction of territorial business as heretofore.

Mr. Schenck of Ohio objected to Mr. Levy's request, and offered a resolution to abolish the present rules of the House and substitute the English Parliamentary law in their stead. He asked for the yeas and nays on the resolution, and the House refused to second the call

The question was then taken on the resolution and Mr. Schenck with two others, were all who voted in the affirmative. So his motion was lost.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole and took up the Texas question. Mr. Hammett of Mississippi, who was entitled to the floor, then made a very able speech in favor of re-annexation. He took a position that the territory had been acquired by the United States Government by the treaty of 1803, and sustained it by ample quotation from the State papers of Madison, Monroe and J. Q. Adams. He next declared that the cession of Texas in 1819 was unconstitutional; and sustained his view, not only with a powerful constitutional argument, but with effective references to the opinions of Jefferson, Pinckney Livingston, and Clay himself, on the question of the power vested in Congress to cede away any potion of the soil or inhabitants of the State. The remainder of his hour was devoted to a terse and eloquent argument upon the expediency of immediate re-annexation.

Mr. Hammett was followed by Messrs Hudson of Massachusetts and Marsh of Vermont in opposition.

Mr. Rhett of South Carolina has the floor for the first hour to-morrow.

I am now able to write you, with much certainty, that the friends of the measure will compromise upon a plan to admit Texas as a State, permitting her to retain all her public domain to pay debts with, so as to avoid the necessity of making the U. S. Government responsible for any of her liabilities. I am also inclined to believe, that the Missouri compromise line will be adopted as the line of division between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding territory thereby acquired. On Saturday evening next, the subject will be taken out of the Committee of the Whole House.

Immediately after getting through with the Texas question, the House of Representatives will take up the subject of Oregon. And I feel warranted in writing you, that their action on it, will terminate in the establishment of a territorial Government over the country West of Missouri and east of Rocky mountains, and the erection of a line of military posts for the protection of those who go to seek a home to the far West. This is the plan of Judge Douglass of Illinois, and its conception is eminently worthy of that gentleman's distinguished reputation. It is absolutely required for fostering our growing and important trade with Santa Fe, and through Santa Fe with all Northern and Eastern Mexico. I, of my own knowledge, know that a very considerable portion of American manufactured goods, consumed even as low down the Rio Grande as Precidio Del Norte and Camargo find their way there, overland, from St. Louis, through Independence and Santa Fee, to those points. This appears strange, when we reflect that Camargo lies but little more than one tenth the distance from the port of Matamoras, intervening between it and Santa Fee; nevertheless it is true. This trade, in spite of the great disadvantages under which it has grown up, has already become one of the first importance to the country at large, more especially to the West; and the representatives coming from sections of country interested either remotely or directly in the great inland carrying trade, or in manufactures, must rally to the support of a measure manifestly destined to do so much for those interests. It will be supported by the West and South especially, on the ground of its connection with the rapid settlement of Oregon by our people. There are now thousands upon thousands of the enterprising and hardy sons of the West and South, who but wait the action of the United States Government in the premises, ere they pull up stakes and strike for the waters of the Pacific. The more thoughtful will not move until they have the authority and protection of the United States to fall back on, in case of war between this country and Britain; for while they would be subject to the attacks of British bayonets in front, without the settlement of the Nebraska country, and the establishment of the line of military posts, they would be no less liable to the horrors of another hostile alliance between the Indian tribes in their rear—planned and sustained, as in time gone past, by British intrigues.

Yours truly.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 21, 1845.

Mr. McNulty has been admitted to bail in the sum of forty-four thousand dollars until to-morrow week, when a final examination will be had in his case. His friends confidently assert, that by that time the deficiency will be made up by drawing the various sums deposited, as he says, on good and sufficient security, with institutions and individuals out of this city where there are no legal banks at present.

In the House, Mr. Dromgoole gave notice of his intention to introduce a supplement to the resolutions providing for the re-annexation of Texas. Mr. Douglass of Illinois also gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the establishment of a line of military posts in the proposed territory of Nebraska and Oregon.

We had four Texas speeches to day. The first, from Mr. Rhett, abounded with that vigor of thought legal acumen, and terseness of expression, for which he is so well known. Mr. R. was followed by Messrs. Caldwell of Kentucky, Giddings of Ohio. and Andrew Johnson of Tennessee. The speech of Mr. Giddings was such as might have been expected from him: an abolition tirade against the South. Yours, truly.

CONGRESS.

The *Senate*.—The reporters of the Globe misapprehended the import of the remarks of Mr. Archer yesterday touching the pending negotiation on the Oregon question. He was understood by the reporters to have said, "that, in a few days, the result of the *attempt* at negotiation on the part of the English government and the United States" concerning that question would be transmitted to the Senate. The phraseology attributed by the reporters to that senator misled the editor of the Globe, who commented at some length upon so unprofitable a result to the negotiation as the language imputed to that senator, if true, would have implied. The senator from Virginia did not intend to have been understood as indicating by his language anything as to the character of the result of that negotiation. Mr. Allen alluded also to some inaccuracies in the report of his speech which he rightfully attributed to the difficulty of being heard by the reporters, in consequence of their unfavorable position in which they are placed.

The Senate, to-day, passed the bill from the House establishing a uniform time for holding the election for electors of President and Vice President in all the States in the Union. The bill was amended by the Senate, fixing Tuesday next after the first Monday of November as the day on which to hold the election. Several other bills of less importance were passed. The postage bill was made the order of the day for Monday next. The Senate, after spending some time in the consideration of executive business, adjourned over till Monday next, to enable the committees to attend to the business before them.

The first business in the *House*, this morning, was the introduction of a resolution by Mr. Preston King for the appointment of a select committee to examine and report whether any, and if any, which of its members have been engaged in fighting a duel on account of words spoken in debate; and giving to said committee the power to send for persons and papers; also a second resolution, that if it should appear to said committee that any members of the House have been engaged in fighting a duel on account of words spoken in debate on the floor of the House, then instructing said committee to report the same with a resolution to expel any member or members guilty of such crime. After an ineffectual effort to lay this resolution on the table, a debate ensued, in which Messrs. Rayner, Payne, Causin, and McDowell took part; after which, the resolutions were laid on the table—yeas 106, nays 82. Mr. Owen of Indiana having moved the reconsideration of the resolution passed yesterday, on the motion of Mr. Caldwell, in relation to the publication of the notes of the exploring expedition, a debate ensued which lasted the remainder of the day, and the House adjourned without taking up the Texas question.—*Globe, January* 16.

Equivocal Compliment.—"Dick, how is it that you are always possessed of such a store of fun?—Where did you get it?"

"I manufacture it."

"What do you make it of?"

"Nothing of any consequence—I could make fun of you but for friendship's sake."

From the North Carolina Standard.

COL. WHEELER'S ARGUMENT.

We present below the argument of Col. Wheeler addressed to the Chairman of the Joint Select Committee, and also the report of the minority of the Committee—Asa Biggs and Benj. F. Atkins, Esquires—on the subject of the Treasurer's Report in relation to the sums received by Governor Morehead as President of the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards. We invite public attention to these documents:

Report of the minority of the Committee on the subject of the Treasurer's Report in relation to the sums received by Governor Morehead as President of the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards.

The undersigned, the minority of the Committee to whom was referred the communication of Gov. Morehead in relation to his *per diem* and expenses as President *ex officio* of the Literary and internal Improvement Boards, dissenting from the conclusions to which a majority of that committee have arrived beg leave to report:

That, upon a careful examination of the statutes creating the said Boards and authorizing compensation, they are of the opinion that the Governor is not entitled to compensation as President of the Internal Improvement Board. The act constituting that Board, says: "The Board of Internal Improvements shall hereafter consist of the Governor of the State for the time being, who shall be *ex officio* President thereof, and of two *Commissioners* to be appointed annually by the Governor, by and with the advice of the Council of State." "The said Board may hold its sessions wherever and whenever the Governor may direct, and the said *Commissioners* shall receive for their services the sum of three dollars each per day and their travelling expenses for the time they may be employed in the public service" Now if it was in contemplation of the General Assembly to allow the Governor compensation, why particularize the "said Commissioners" who are to be appointed by the Governor, particularly as in the same paragraph "the Board" is spoken of? and if "the Board" was to receive compensation, there was no propriety in restricting it to "the said Commissioners." The undersigned, therefore, think it clear that upon any fair construction of the law, the Governor is not entitled to his *per diem* and expenses as President of the Internal Improvement Board.

As President of the Literary Board, they think the Governor, by a *liberal* construction of the law, may be entitled to compensation. The law says: "The Governor of this State, by virtue of his office, shall be the President of said Board, and there shall be three other members of the said Board biennially appointed," &c "The *persons* composing the Literary Board created under 'An act to drain the Swamp Lands of this State and to create a fund for Common Schools,' shall be entitled to receive the same pay and under the *same regulations* as persons composing the Board created under an act entitled 'An act to aid the Internal Improvement of this State.'" If the Governor is one composing the Literary Board, which we do not doubt, then he is entitled to compensation, unless the term "*persons*" is qualified by the subsequent part of the sentence which directs *the same pay and under the same regulations as persons composing the Internal Improvement Boord*, and confines the compensation to "the said Commissioners" or the "three other members." The undersigned will content themselves in thus concisely presenting their views upon this point.

The committee directed their attention to the report of the Treasurer to the Senate, which professed to give the amount received by Gov. Morehead as President of both Boards. The undersigned discovered but one error of any consequence, and that was in the item of $205, in December, 1841. The whole charge in the Comptrollers report is $259. and the items consisted of the expenses of the Literary Board in visiting the Swamp Lands, in which was included $18 70 for printing, postage and auctioneer, $54 to Gov. Morehead for *per diem*, $54 to W. R. Gales for *per diem*, and $132 30 for travelling expenses. The Treasurer in making up his report only deducted the $54 to Mr. Gales, and charged the balance as per diem and expenses to Governor Morehead. There is this other error, that while the expenses are charged with the *per diem* in several items it is not so expressed. The undersigned think that these errors arose from inadvertence, and they cannot concur with the majority in the opinion that they were intentional, as the Treasurer states the account was made up in haste; and we cannot believe a high functionary would *designedly* make a false statement to injure the Governor or any other person, particularly when he must have been well assured his fraudulent purpose would be *immediately* detected and exposed.

The undersigned consider it due to the Treasurer that the communication in writing which he submitted to the committee, in answer to the message of Gov. Morehead, should accompany the report of the committee, but a majority have determined otherwise. We think the Treasurer ought to have an opportunity to defend himself from the charges contained in the message; and as a majority of the committee have excluded this communication from their report, the undersigned have appended it hereto.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ASA BIGGS,
BENJ. F. ATKINS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF N. CAROLINA,
4th January, 1845.

To Hugh Waddell, Esq. Chairman of the Joint Select Committee on the Message of the Governor in relation to his compensation, &c.

SIR: I received last evening your invitation to appear before your committee, and to prevent misconeption I adopt this mode of communication.

To ascertain whether my report to the Honorable Senate, in answer to their Resolution of the 24th ultimo is accurate, I submit extracts from the Comptroller's and Treasury Departments herewith submitted. (marked A,) to which I would draw the attention of your committee, and beg that you will carefully compare the paper with the original warrants of the Governor, on file in the Comptroller's Office. where your committee holds its sessions, inasmuch as the examination has been made, and the paper also, amid a press of official duties

It was not the intention of the undersigned, at any time, to implicate or misrepresent his excellency Governor Morehead; and he believes the examination will fully verify all that his communication stated.

The expenses charged by the Governor are included because, in the opinion of the undersigned, as well as the opinion of the Attorney General who holds that "the Commissioners alone" are entitled, he is not entitled to either his pay per day or his travelling expenses.

But the question is not *how much* the Governor has drawn for his services on these Boards, but has he a *legal right* to these sums or any part thereof?

What are the facts of the case? On the 27th of January, 1843, the Governor draws his warrant directed to me, as Public Treasurer, to pay his own and Col. Cadwallader Jones' services on the Board of Internal Improvement. In a respectful note, of that date, I expressed a doubt whether he was entitled to pay for services performed *ex officio* while *at the same time* he was receiving his salary as Governor, and in this doubt wished him to submit the question to the Legislature then in session.

In reply, dated 28th of January, 1843, the Governor informs me that "it is his duty to draw warrants on the Treasury" and I had no other duty than to pay them, and that "he will not permit himself to enter into any discussion with me on the subject" This note, so undignified in the Governor, I felt it due to my official character to pass unanswered.

If this be the fixed organization of the Government, I beg that your committee express your opinion thereon, for my own and the future regulation of my successors in office.

This, in the opinion of the undersigned, is contrary to the very spirit and action of our State Constitution, which shows the marked caution of its wise founders in restraining Executive power.—The President of the United States cannot draw money from the Treasury, except in conformity to appropriation specifically made by the Representatives of the people. If this be the rule of action, what is the use of a Comptroller, or why should the law require the bond of such enormous amount of the Treasurer, if these officers are to be the pliant tools of Executive dictation?

The act organizing the Treasury Department in 1827, as it at present exists, says: "The Public Treasurer, shall not discharge any grant by the Assembly, or *warrant of the Governor*, unless said grant or warrent shall particularly express the cause or service for which the same was issued"—Rev. Stat. p. 602. The intention of this law was to give the Treasurer the means of knowing the cause and service of every expenditure of the public money, for which he and his securities are liable upon his official bond. We can easily suppose the case of a corrupt Governor drawing money unauthorized by law, and if the construction as contended by Governor Morehead be the rule of law, the Governor may receive the benefits or profits of his corruption, while the Treasurer and his innocent securities may be the only sufferers. This is a palpable violation of all rule and justice, and cannot be the true construction of the law.

In honest doubt, I consulted the honorable Attorney General, who give me the opinion that "*the Commissioners only*" are entitled to pay, and not the Governor. The Governor affects first to deride the opinion, and then says it does not meet the point. His Excellency well knows that the Attorney General is the legal adviser of the Officers of the State; and he but recently has affected to undervalue his opinions. It is well recollected that the opinions of this officer were of great weight with his Excellency two years ago, when his *doubts* only as to the form of the bond of the Treasurer, were "confirmations strong as holy writ;" and now his expressed and deliberate *opinions* are not regarded.

The Governor states that my utterly declining to pay the warrant was received too late to submit the case to the high and proper arbiter proposed, to wit, the General Assembly. Was the case of such pressing necessity that it could not be delayed until the present session? Or were not the Courts open to him for a *mandamus* to command me to pay a legal demand, if that demand was legal?

I beg the attention of the committee to one point in this matter.

The act concerning 'the Treasurer of the State' states that "the Treasurer shall not discharge any warrant of *the Governor* unless such warrant shall expressly state the cause and service for which the same was issued." The first warrant did not state the cause and service, and hence it was refused. He then calls his Board together and makes *an order* on me, not expressing in said order the cause and service for which said order was issued. On this a gross amount is paid, and his Excellency receives thus *indirectly* that which he never could have obtained *directly* from me.

The Constitution provides for the appointment of a Governor, "with an adaquate salary." It imposes certain specific duties, with the power "to exercise all Executive duties." What is an adequate salary has been declared by the Legislature to be two thousand dollars.

The Legislature have no right legally to impose duties on the Governor, except such as are of an executive character. They could not, for instance, impose judicial duties on him. The case of Hayburn, in the Supreme Court of the United States, is apposite. (2d Dallas, 410.)

The act of Congress of 23d March, 1792, imposed on the Judges of the District Courts to take evidence in case of applicants to be placed on the rolls of invalid pensioners. The Judges refused.—On motion of the Attorney General, a mandamus was prayed to command the Judges to execute this law, and after able and learned argument of the Attorney General (Randolph,) the Supreme Court of the United States refused the application for a mandamus. Judges Iredell and Sitgreaves, of this State, in a letter to the President give their reasons at length; that the Judicial, Legislative, and Executive Departments were seperate and distinct; that the Legislature could not require a Judge to discharge executive duties, and *vice versa*. Judicial duties cannot be required by the Legislature of the Executive. If, then, executive duties are imposed on the Governor, no compensation is legally due, unless the law imposing said duty *co nomine* declares a positive and fixed compensation.

The Governor very feelingly asks, is it right to make him superintend the loans of the Literary Board, the draining of the Swamp Lands, the charge of the Common Schools, &c. without any compensation?

The Governor was not pressed into the service of the State. As a lawyer and provident man he should have known the compensation, as well as the duties devolving on the Governor. He took the office with all its abilities and disabilities. Indeed, so far from being pressed, he sought the office with an assiduity unsurpassed; for his anxiety was carried so far that, for the first time in the history of our State, the people saw a candidate for this elevated place electioneering among them, and by his own acts solicit support. If when elected, he has therein performed extraordinary services, when the claims are made out and amount ascertained the justice of the Legislature will doubtless allow them. But the question is, *does the existing law allow it?* Let us see.

The act of 1836 declares that "the Board of Internal Improvement shall consist of the Governor, who shall be *ex officio* President thereof, and two Commissioners to be appointed annually by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of the State, any two of whom shall be a quorum; and the said *Commissioners* shall receive three dollars per day and their travelling expenses."

The act does not say that the *Board* shall receive compensation, but the *Commissioners* alone; the Governor is not from necessity a member of the Board, for two can attend to business; but by the words of the act he is, in the opinion of the undersigned, excluded from any compensation.

It was under this law the question arose between the Governor and this Department.

The pay of the Literary Board is declared by chapter 69, section 2, (see Rev. Stat. p. 385) to be under the same regulation as the Board of Internal Improvement.

The communication of the Governor gives a long array of names who composed the committees of finance from 1835 to 1842, and who have sanctioned this construction. He has recently seen new lights on this point, as he has in the legal abilities of the Attorney General. He was not such an admirer of precedents two years ago, when a *precise* and *verbatim* copy of Mr. Hinton's bond, which was perfectly good, would do very well for Mr. Hinton as Public Treasurer, but not so well for his successor. I know but little of the former action of the committees of finance, but as to the committee of this session, they could have but little opportunity of expressing an opinion upon this question, for the warrants of the Governor are only laid before them drawing out a sum in gross amount, and these specific items of expense are not all before them. But had every member of the committee of finance, from an early day to the present, not discovered this abuse, that can be no valid plea when its illegality is brought to light. Precedent may be piled upon precedent, yet you cannot make wrong appear right;

Error, however hoary, is error still.

I will here correct an error made by leading gentlemen on the floor of the House of Commons, and both presses in this city of the same political party. It was stated that the Governors of the State have, from the days of Governor Burton in 1823, enjoyed these perquisites. This is a great error. No record is in this Department, nor in the Comptroller's, that Gov. Burton ever received one cent of this pay; nor Gov. Iredell who succeeded him, nor Gov. Owen, nor Gov. Stokes, nor Gov. Swain, nor Gov. Spaight. Neither of these officers are shown by the records of either the Comptroller's or the Treasury Departments having received these perquisites. What the private journals of these Boards may show I know not, for they are not in my official custody. But no such service has been paid, as published to the people of the State in the documents, by either the Comptoller or Treasurer. Indeed the act was passed in 1836 upon which Gov. Morehead claims this pay, and how these gentlemen can make such assertions, they can best explain. It was left for Gov. Morehead and his immediate predecessor to claim and receive this extraordinary demand. And as to his prodecessor, Gov. Dudley had the Treasurer submitted respectfully the question, doubting the legality, I know his elevated character too well to believe that he would not have submitted the question to the proper tribunals. and would have declined acting in a case where he was a judge and the party interested.

In conclusion, then, the undersigned respectfully holds that to preside over these Boards, to direct the Common Schools, the improvements of the State, are clearly within the range of executive duties; that the law as it stands does *not* declare that the Governor shall be paid, other than his annual salary, for said services; that the Constitution declares "that no person shall hold more than one lucrative office at any one time;" that if the Legislature imposes duties upon an officer, not within the sphere of his office, he has a right to decline them; and if he does assume them it is a *voluntary* act, and he has no right to demandby construction of law any compensation, unless the law expressly gives it or it is allowed by subsequent legislation.

The United States have declared by express statute that no salaried officer shall receive any extra compensation, on the ground that the Government, by liberal salary, has a right to all his services. Congress annually imposes heavy duties upon the President of the United States, of an executive character, and I question whether any claim was ever made or allowed to this officer for duties which *ex officio* devolved upon him.

As a principle of policy these extra per diems are wrong. None should practice them less than Gov. Morehead. In all his harangues before the people in 1840, none can have forgotten how eloquently, and how successfully too, he declaimed against their illegal character and their destructive tendency.

As to the charges of the Governor with intentional errors and misstatement in my official duties, I will not forget the dignity of my station to bandy epithets with him. We both soon retire to the shades of private life, where such feelings should not be cherished. Why his Excellency has deemed proper to deny, in a message, before the assembled wisdom of the State that his intercourse and mine has been of an intimate or confidential character, I cannot imagine. I do not know that the obligation to be on intimate terms with his Excellency is expressed or implied by any law, usage or custom, or that for a non-compliance I am to be brought into judgment. It certainly is desirable, for the harmonious action of the Government, that its functionaries should act with mutual respect and concert. So far as I am concerned, I have never for a moment allowed my personal feelings to affect my official conduct; but I can say with sincerity that from the first moment of my election as Treasurer of my native State to the present, I have never received that treatment from Gov. Morehead due from one public functionary to another. Whether it is a defect of mind, manners, or morals, in his Excellency, is immaterial to me. I do not complain. His message says that "our official connexion has not been of a very intimate or confidential character." That it has been so, has not been my fault; and does not work. I trust, in the opinion of the committee, a breach of my official bond. I have made no intentional error, therefore the insinuation falls where it should, on his own head.

If I have failed to prove my position, or if I have erred, it was an honest error which I trust will be pardoned, to an anxiety to see the law faithfully administered, and a regard to my solemn oath of office to "not directly or indirectly apply the public money to any other use than by law directed."

Respectfully,
JNO. H. WHEELER,
Pub. Treasurer.

From the Georgia Constitutionalist.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, states that a project of magnitude will be laid before Congress by Mr Whitney, a distinguished merchant of New York, and of great practical knowledge and experience. The plan is mentioned in the following extract from the letter.

"The enterprise contemplates the construction of a railroad from the western shore of Lake Michigan, in a direct line through to the Columbia River, covering a distance of some 2,100 miles, which shall be the point of debarkation for China.

The cost of the road, when completed, is estimated at fifty millions of dollars, and twenty-five years would be required to perfect the scheme. Eight days would be about the travelling time from New York city to the terminous of the road, and if steam facilities were employed, some twenty-five more would convey one to Amoy, in China; so that by this short cut a journey across the globe might be accomplished within the narrow limit of a single month.

"By the establishment of this means of communication, we should be enabled to command the Chinese market, and to extend our commerce with South America, Mexico, India and other parts.

"And in addition to the vast results that would necessarily ensue from such a work, by the force of circumstances, we should secure the transportation of the English trade, on account of the great shortening of time. The shortest voyage on record between England and China was made in eighty-five days, and the passage average nearly four months. Adopting the premises laid down, a cargo might be shipped from China via the United States, and landed at the Liverpool docks within fifty days.

"The long discussed project of the English Government, for constructing a railroad accross the Isthmus of Suez, will in all probability be abandoned, inasmuch as it would not shorten the *distance*, of the overland route to China, and only lessen the *time* of communication some twenty-two hours, which would not recompense the heavy outlay that would be necessary. England has then no means of curtailing the route to China, but through Russia, which from the nature of the climate and soil would at least be a questionable enterprise, were there not the insuperable difficulty of obtaining the assent of Russia, and the jealousy of the increase of British power and dominion. Necessity would thus compel England to follow in our track, as being the most expeditious and certain, and to employ our railroads and vessels for transporting her commerce; or else she would be driven from the richest and most unlimited market of the world.

"All the co-operation and assistance that Mr. Whitney asks of the Government, is a grant of sixty miles wide of the public lands, from one terminus of the contemplated road to the other, for which a full consideration would be given, in carrying the mails and transporting ammunition, stores, soldiers, and all public matters, free of cost.

"Such is the general and imperfect outline of this vast and comprehensive scheme, which I have hastily submitted, that the views of others more competent to the task may be elicited. So far as the destiny of our country is concerned and the perpetuation of free institutions is to be regarded, the accomplishment of such a work would do more to elevate the first and to rivet the other, than the united efforts of our whole people for a century to come. It would not only give us the command, but place us five hundred years in advance of the civilized world, with the various resources of science, genius, energy and intellect that would be evoked under its operation. With the arms of a bold and enterprising people like ours, streaching from ocean to ocean, and a week's journey from one shore to the other, with a sufficient Navy in the Atlantic and Pacific, and the great markets of the world inviting us to enter, with the facility of procuring information from India and China sixty days in advance of all that part of Europe which competes with our trade and manufacture, what nation on the face of the earth has power to resist our onward march? And who is there rash enough to prescribe the boundaries of American power or to measure the length of her destiny?

"This narrow compass forbids me from speaking more at large upon this magnificent idea, and I commit it to your abler pen and to that of the whole press, in the hope that there will be but one voice in urging Congress to grant Mr. Whitney all the help that he needs for putting his glorious plan into execution Let our Government for *once* manifest something of the public spirit of other countries, and by a single act of generosity to a noble individual enterprise, erect for itself a name that will endure for ages, and at the same time a national work, which will command the admiration and respect of all Christendom"

FLOGGING AN EDITOR.

Some years ago a populous town, located towards the interior of Mississippi was infested by a gang of blacklegs, who amused themselves at times, when they could find nobody else to pluck by preying upon each other. A new importation of these sporting gentlemen excited some alarm among the inhabitants, lest they should be completely overrun; they determined therefore on their expulsion. A poor wretch of a country editor, who was expected, by virtue of his vocation, to take upon himself all the responsibilities from which others might choose to shrink, prematurely called upon by his "patrons"—that is those who paid him two dollars a year for his paper, and therefore presumed they owned him soul and body—to make an effort towards extermination of the enemy. The unfortunate editor, being gifted with just about as much brains as money—skull and purse both empty—said at once he would indite a "flasher," one that would undoubtedly drive the obnoxious vermin into some more hospitable region. And when his paper appeared, it was a "flasher," sure enough. In the course of his observations, he gave the initals of several of the fraternity, whom he advised to leave town as speedily as possible, if they had the slightest desire to save their bacon.

The next morning, while the poor scribe was comfortably seated in his office, listlessly fumbling over a meagre parcel of exchanges he heard footsteps on the stairs, and presently an individual having accomplished the ascent, made his appearance. His first salutation was slightly abrupt.

"Where is the editor of this dirty lying paper?"

Now, aside from the rudeness of this opening interrogatory, there were other considerations that induced the editor to believe there was trouble on foot. The personage who addressed him, bore a cowhide in his hand, and moreover, seemed to be exceedingly enraged. This was not all—he recognized in him a distinguished leader of the sporting fraternity, with whose cognomen he had taken very irreverent liberty; it was with great hesitation, therefore, that he replied to the introductory query:

'I don't know.'

'Do you belong to the concern."

'No, indeed, but I presume the editor will soon be in.'

'Well,' said the visitor, 'I will wait for him,' and suiting the action to the word, he composedly took a chair, picked up a paper, and commenced reading.

'If I meet him,' said the frightened knight of the scissors and quill, 'I will tell him there is a gentleman here wishes to see him.'

As he reached the spot of the stairs, in his hasty fetreat, he was accosted by another person, who thus made himself known:

'Can you tell me where I can find the sneaking rascal who has charge of this villainous sheet?' producing the last number of 'Freedom's Echo and Battle Axe of Liberty.'

'Yes,' replied the editor, 'he is up there in the office now, reading with his back to the door.'

'Thank you', exclaimed the stranger, as he bounced up stairs.

'I've got you, have I', ejaculated he, as he made a grasp at his brother in iniquity, and they came crashing to the floor together.

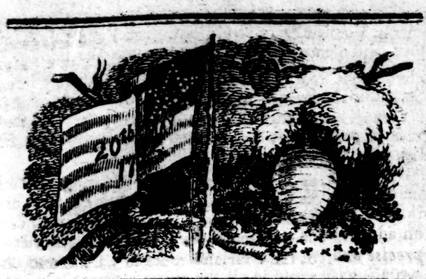
As the combatants, notwithstanding the similarity of their vocation, happened to be unacquainted with each other, 'a very pretty quarrel' ensued. First one was at the top, then the other—blow followed blow, kick followed kick, oath followed oath, until bruised, exhausted and bloody, with faces and features resembling Deaf Burke, after a two hours' pugilistic encounter, there was by mutual consent a cessation of hostilities. As the warriors sat on the floor contemplating each other, the first comer found breath to ask,

'Who are you, what did you attack me for?'

'You abused me in your paper, you scoundrel.'

'*Me*! I'm not the editor. I came here to flog him myself!'

Mutual explanations and apologies ensued, and the two mistaken gentlemen retired to 'bind up their wounds.' As the story comes to us, the distinguished individual whose vocation it was to enlighten the world, by the aid of that great engine, the public press, went free.—Crescent City.



JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE,

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1845.

"The great popularparty is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under the ample folds: on that banner is inscribed FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT, and a STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*John C. Calhoun.*

☞ We are requested to announce Col. WILLIAM H. NEAL, of Mecklenburg County, a candidate for Brigadier General of the 11th Brigade, North Carolina Militia, *vice* Gen'l. Means resigned.

☞ We are authorized to announce Maj. ROBT. S. YOUNG, of Cabarrus, a candidate for Brigadier General of the 11th Brigade North Carolina Militia in place of Gen. Means, resigned.

☞ We are authorized to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Mecklenburg County Court.

January 29, 1845. 95-tc

☞ We are authorized to announce BRALEY OATES as a candidate at the next August election for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.

January 29, 1845. 95 tc

☞ We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Esq., a candidate at the next August election for the Office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.

January 29, 1845. 95-tc

POST OFFICE.

The Post Office in Charlotte has been removed to the first door north of Thomas Trotter's Jewellery Store, midway between the Charlotte Hotel and the Mansion House. It will be kept open constantly for the delivery of letters and papers from 6 o'clock in the morning to 8 o'clock in the evening—except on Sundays, when it will be kept open for one hour after the arrival of the northern and southern mails. J. W. HAMPTON, P. M.

Jan. 1, 1845.

☞ *Correction.*—The next meeting of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society is on the *second* Saturday of February next, instead of the first, as advertised heretofore.

COUNTY MATTERS.

On Tuesday last, our County Court proceeded to the consideration of County matters, when the following Magistrates were elected to compose the Special Court for this year, to wit:

T. I. GRIER, T. L. HUTCHISON,
B. MORROW, E. B. D. SLOAN,
W. M. MATHEWS, Esquires.

WM. F. DAVIDSON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected County Solicitor.

The County Tax for the year was laid as follows:

Courthouse Tax, 15 cents on $100 worth property, and 37 cents on the poll.
County Tax, 15 and 25 cents.
Poor Tax, 5 and 8 cents.
State Tax, 6 and 20 cents.

☞ Our readers must excuse us this week for the barrenness of our editorial columns. The editor has been so much engaged during Court week, that he has not had time to write editorials.

COL. WHEELER'S DEFENCE.

We direct attention to the defence of Col. Wheeler, which we this day publish. It shows conclusively that Gov. Morehead has been drawing money from the Treasury in violation of the plain letter of the Constitution.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The letters from Washington, to the editors of the Richmond Enquirer, to be found commencing on our first page, will give our readers a full view of what has been doing at Washington lately.

Correspondence of the Mercury.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1845.

It was determined in Democratic Caucus on Saturday, that the Texas debate should close on next Saturday. The New Yorkers, I understand, protested against being bound by the Caucus, and there is no hope of carrying that Delegation but by such a position of Texas, as neither Texas nor the Southern men will assent to. They will agree that the line of the old Missouri compromise shall be made applicable to Texas, but they will agree to no other territorial compromise. I saw a count carefully made up, of the members of the House, and it gave 100 Democrats and 9 to 12 Whigs—shewing a close vote. But I suppose, on account of absences, 105 will carry the measure.

There will be no Tariff Bill, as I stated to you, reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, but you must not suppose that this proceeds from any indisposition to act on the subject, on the part of the Committee The majority of the Committee are faithful and true men, especially the Chairman, Gen. McKay. If any thing could have been done, to remove or mitigate the burdens of the Tariff, he would certainly have moved, and moved with energy. But the truth is, it is clearly known that no tariff Bill could succeed at the present Congress, that would have been tolerated by the South, as an adjustment of this question. The House is worse now than at the last Session for the policy of the South. The restraint of the then pending Presidential Election, in which the South was to be conciliated, is taken off, and now they are more decidedly for protection than ever. Few or none, will now stand on Mr. Van Buren's ground on this subject. But protection for protection's sake, is now openly their creed, and it is to be feared will be so forever. The Committee of Ways and Means therefore reported no Bill, because it would only have prejudiced the question at a future Congress. I have no doubt they have acted for the best, and with the full concurrence of the Southern men.

KENTUCKY.

Extract from a letter, dated

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 31, 1844.

MY DEAR SIR: The legislature of Kentucky met this day. In the House of Representatives Charles S. Morehead (whig) was elected Speaker over Jos Haskins (democrat) by a strictly party vote.

A joint committee waited on the governor, and Mr. Ben. Hardin (secretary of state) returned with the committee, and reported his message, so anxious was he to promulgate it; and such a message was hardly ever delivered to any legislature. It is *incendiary, vindictive, and malignant* in the extreme, so far as he touches national affairs, as well as insulting to the democratic party. It is, in fact, an expose of Mr. Clay's feelings of disappointment. He urges a bank of the United States, distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and the tariff of 1842. He repeats the party slang of the whig papers which has been exploded a thousand times over, then talks of the purity of the elective franchise, as if his party leaders had not been up to their elbows in all kinds of corruption; and then winds up with the following:

"Unless these frauds on the ballot-box be checked—frauds made systematic by party tactics, and rendering omnipotent the party perpetrating them; enabling it to *postpone* the merits of the greatest statesmen, and place in power partisans and men *without merit*,—we shall soon be a by word and reproach among nations."

Thus, you see, there "embodiment" is only postponed! He then exhorts his trainbands to continue the fight. Thus the whig leaders wish to spur on the rank and file to make war on their fellow-citizens who dare to think for themselves, while they would skulk and cower beneath the frowns of England and her minions. He says nothing about Texas nor abolitionism. The negro stealers may deprecate as much as they please, and our Kentucky governor stands silent, with his hands in his britches pocket. We are to have a string of resolutions about a United States bank, distribution, and the tariff, to send to Congress, I suppose, if the governor's message is obeyed.—*Globe.*

THOMAS W. DORR.—Messrs. Turner and Burges held their third and last interview of two and a half hours with Governor Dorr, on Saturday last The father of Governor Dorr, in company with one of the inspectors and the warden, was permitted to see him on the 22d of August last. His father and mother visited him on the 19th of December last. The father has had that permission twice since that time. These are the only visits which have been permitted since his commitment on the 27th of June, 1844. The door is now again closed.

Gov. Dorr has authorized his counsel, Messrs. Turner and Burges, to take the necessary steps for suing out a writ of error from the Supreme Court of the United States, and to associate with themselves such others, as counsel, as they may deem expedient; to whose entire management, as heretofore, his case is confided. Preliminary steps for further proceedings have already been taken. A petition for a writ of error has received the signature of Governor Dorr.

Although Governor Dorr is much enfeebled in body by his confinement, he sustains himself with an equal mind under all the afflictions of his enemies.—*Republican Herald, Providence.*

Imprisonment for Debt.—The Legislature of North Carolina seem determined that, so far as they can control the matter, *misfortune* and *crime* shall no longer have the same degree of punishment meted out to them. A bill has just been passed into a law, "more effectually to prevent the imprisonment of honest debtors." It provides, in a few words, that hereafter, no *Ca. Sa.* shall be issued against a debtor, unless the Plaintiff makes affidavit in writing, that the Defendant has not property to satisfy such judgement which can be reached by a *fieri facias*, or has fraudulently concealed his property, or is about to remove from the State. Power is also given to a Plaintiff, to proceed against bail at once, without having previously issued a *Ca. Sa.* against the Defendent.

The cases will be rare indeed, hereafter, in North Carolina, when helpless families will be deprived of their natural protectors, simply because they have been *unfortunate.*

The tendency of this law, we trust, will be to lessen the system of unlimited credit, which too generally prevails in our country, and is productive of deplorable consequences.

The father of this humane law, is Mr. Halsey, of Tyrell and Washington.—*Raleigh Register*

The following pargraph from the New York True Sun gives us the information, that the wages of the hand loom weavers have been reduced Why? We shall soon learn, as the Sun says:

The Hand Loom Weavers.—It appears that the wages of this class of operatives have been reduced *twenty-five per cent.* within the last three months! and that at the present rates they cannot earn more than *fifty cents* per day each. This is a most extraordinary fact when taken in connexion with the flourishing condition of our manufactures, as vouched for by the press everywhere. Surely there can be no reason, no just reason, why the manufacturers should reduce the wages of his employers below the standard established prior to the enactment of the protective tariff of 1842, and yet we understand that such is the case in this instance There is something radically wrong in this most inopportune, and, as we believe, uncalled for curtailment of the wages—low enough at the best—of a hard working and useful body of citizens; and we only wait for the details which the hand loom weavers have promised, in relation to the affair, to go into the matter thoroughly.

NEW YORK SENATORS.

There appears to be some doubts on the parts of some of the New York papers as to the opinion of Mr. Dix, (who has just been elected,) on the subject of annexation. The Albany Argus, however, says:—

"Upon all the questions of national and public importance, which divide the Democracy from the Federalism of the day, the views of both are identical. Mr. Dickinson's views of annexation are before the public, and are explicitly in favor of the measure, and in accordance with those of the President elect."

The Globe has received a letter "from a friend of eminence in Albany," who says the "two Senators will co-operate cordially."

MADDER.

There seems to be a general and simultaneous movement (says the Wilmington *Chronicle,*) making throughout the Southern States to remedy the excessive production of the great staple of the country. We cut the following from the New-Orleans *Bulletin*, one of the ablest papers of the South:

"It is very evident from the present condition and prospects of the cotton market that the planters of the Southwest must turn their attention, in some degree, to other articles of culture than that single staple. Among the commodities which have been mentioned as likely to flourish in this climate, is that of Madder which will certainly remunerate the planter, if it can be successfully cultivated. It has not been grown in the United States to any considerable extent until within five or six years. Within that time a number of agriculturalists in Western New York and in Ohio and other of the Western states, have introduced it with good success in their fields. It is believed that in a milder climate it can be grown to even more advantage."

ANNEXATION AT THE NORTH.

If we were to rely upon the statements made in the Federal journals, we should conclude that the question of the annexation of Texas to the Union had but few, if any, advocates at the North; but such is not the fact. It is true, those old federalists, who have too long been looked upon as so many Sir Oracles, and speaking the sentiments of the people in that section of the country have raised a great deal of clamor against the measure; but there are those, and a large number too, who have discarded the almost obsolete federal doctrines, and will be heard in opposition. They are men of the day, and have the mind and soul to keep pace with the onward march of Republicanism;—they think for themselves, and are about to speak for themselves as we learn from the Boston Democrat.—That paper announces a New England Convention of the friends of annexation to assemble in the old cradle of Liberty. The Democrat says:—

"Let the Democrats of the North raise the Star Spangled Banner, inscribing upon it RE-ANNEXATION OF TEXAS AND UNION FOREVER—and the sons of New England will gather round it with enthusiasm, and in such numbers as to cover the opponents of the measure with confusion, defeat and shame."

To this proposition, the New Hampshire Gazette says:—

"Let the Convention be called, and New Hampshire will respond by able and eloquent representatives from her Granite ——— good cause. The 'old cradle of Liberty' never contained more political virtue, more patriotic enthusiasm, or more ardent love of country, and of our whole country than would assemble on the great occasion. The 'British party' would be struck dumb with surprise, and the Boston Aristocracy would be taught a lesson that they could never forget. New England Democracy would from that day date a new era in their onward progress of social reform and political regeneration. Let the Convention be held, say we, it cannot but have a most happy influence upon the country, and upon the now federal States of New England in particular."

WHY WE DESIRE TEXAS.

We have said that the people of the U. States, need Texas as a patrimonial estate, for their children and their children's children. Many of our readers we have no doubt look around their habitations and say to themselves, here is room enough—others say when we have sold our lands it will be time enough to enter into this new speculation. Such persons blinded by mistaken notions of private interest, or circumscribed by narrow views, may, we think, profit by a little attention to this subject. Some attention to the progressive increase of our population, will place this question in a strong light.

To our purpose—Mr. Darby well known to our readers as a Geographer, has composed and published an essay, showing the probable increase of our population for the next fifty-seven years; at the end of which time, it will amount to more than one hundred millions of people. *Will they not want Texas.*

But this looks at first so extravagant that it requires some investigation of facts to prepare the mind for a readify belief. Can our population rise so rapidly to a number so vast and astounding? We offer Mr. Darby's argument, and we believe it.

By the census of, 1790, the population of the U States, was 8,929,827.—In 1800, it was 5,305 925. This is so near an annual increase, of three per cent., that Mr Darby has made it the basis of his calculation up to the year 1901. It is pleasing to observe the correspondence of ascertained facts with this calculation up to 1840, when our last census was taken. The following is extracted from his table:

	By the census tables. Population.	*By annual increase of* 3 *per cent.*
1790	3,929,827	
1800	5,305,925	5,281,458
1810		7,095,964
1820	9,638,131	9,535,182
1830	12,856,407	12,811,118
1840	17,063,353	17,217,706
1850		23,128,004
1860		31,095,555
1870		49,617,708
1880		54,586,795
1890		73,382,185
1900		98,559,512
1901		101,553,377

Thus it will be seen, that with Mr. Darby's ratio of increase—3 per cent. per annum, the census table shows a surprisingly exact conformity up to 1840, when for the first time his calculation exceeds the census by a small fraction. The rush of emigrants into this country since then, has unquestionably given to the actual population the ascendency within the last three years. Time and a monopoly of the lands by the wealthy, may check the increase in some degree, but enough is certain, to prove that we shall soon have need of Texas.

We ought not to drop this subject, without adverting to the flood of population which has and is still pouring over the Appalachian mountains, into the great central valley of North America. The "main spine" of these mountains in 1790, was beyond nine-tenths of the population of the United States. They were located on the Eastern slope, containing altogether, about 300,000 square miles of territory. The great valley of the West, it is true, was beginning to be settled in Western Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and a part of New York and Pennsylvania. But the war whoop of the savage, and its fearful attendant circumstances, were yet the lot of many who ventured into this unbroken wilderness. Fifty years had rolled by, when the census of 1840 was taken. The wilderness had become a number of flourishing States, with an aggregate population of more than five millions!!—They had spread over a country more than three times as large as the Eastern slope of our mounains, to the Atlantic, and their settlements organized and civilized, lie side by side, with the beautiful hills and vallies of Texas. They have gone forward at a rate of nearly thirty miles per annum, and many have not stopped at the line but planted their standard and colonised with our blood this fine country. And is it here with a fine, almost unoccupied country organised for us, and bidding us come, *that Federalism is to bid us stop?* Is it here that the motley Mexicans are to make good their threats of extermination, and thrust back our race with terrible recoil? Who are they in Congress that dare make this question a matter of calculation for party ascendency? We again repeat, that Texas, now in the custody and ownership of our relations and friends must not be allowed to slip through our fingers. It is a noble patrimony, and must descend to our children.

ANOTHER DUEL.—The Cincinnati Enquirer of the 14th inst. says: An affair of honor came off yesterday morning about eleven o'clock, across the river. The parties were Lieut. Duralde of the Navy, and Dr. Mosby of Virginia—the weapons shot guns, distance thirty paces—seconds, Mr Bouche of New Orleans, and Captain Howard of this city. Two shots were fired without any damage being done to either of the principals. We believe that the conditions were that after the second fire the seconds should determine whether there should be another. They decided that there should not, and so the matter ended. The quarrel, we were informed, grew out of an insult offered to Mr. Duralde, who was the challenging party

MARRIED,

In this County, on the 9th inst., by Rev. C. Johnston, Mr. *J. W. Tuggart* to Mrs. *Elizabeth Hawfield.* All for Clay.

On the same day, by Wm. Ross, Esq., Mr. *Wm. A. Alexander* to Mrs. *Pamelia Ferguson.*

Also, on the same day, by Daniel Wentz, Esq., Mr. *McEwen Fincher* to Miss *Mary Phifer*, of Union. All for Polk and Texas.

[The devil acknowledges his fee in the last named happy crisis. He wishes them "lots o'happiness," and the balance in *cubbs.*

In this County, on the 23d instant, by the Rev. A. L. Watts, Mr. *Franklin G. Simrill* to Miss *Elizabeth Cathey.*

[We acknowledge a fee, and wish our young friends much happiness.]

On the 23d ult., by the Rev. H B. Cunningham, Mr. *James B. Dunn* to Miss *Jane C. Harry.*

In Iredell, Esq., Capt. *James M. Wright*, of Lincoln county, to Miss *Louisa Gray*, of Iredell.

DIED,

In this County, on Wednesday, the 22d January, *Frances*, infant daughter of Dr. John H. & Catharine Gibbon.

In this County, on the 20th instant, Mrs. *Jane E. Jamison*, consort of Wm. Jamison.

In this County, on the 12th ult., Dr. *John B. Peacock*, aged about 37 years, leaving a wife and two children to mourn his death.

In this Town, on the 26th ult., *Laura Elizabeth*, infant daughter of Mr. James McGilvry, aged two months and 9 days.

In this county, on the 17th instant, at the residence of the Rev. John H. Montgomery, Miss *Rebecca Moore*, aged 63 years, 7 months and 25 days.

Valuable Land for SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Absolem Sherrill, and for the perposes mentioned in said Trust, I will sell to the highest bidder, on the 2d Monday in March next, (being the 10th day of the month,) that valuable Tract of land on which said Sherrill now resides, containing

400 Acres of land,

lying on the Catawba river in Catawba county, immediately at Sherrill's Ford. The tract is one of the most valuable on the river, and contains about 100 acres of first rate river bottom. There is on it an excellent dwelling house, brick kitchen, and all the necessary outhouses all in first rate order. Those wishing a bargain would do well to view the premises and attend the sale. The sale will take place on the plantation, and the terms made known on the day of sale.

A. H. SHUFORD, Trustee.

Jan. 31, 1845. 95:-ts.

State of North Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY;

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1845.

James J. Gathings, Adm'r. of Jas. Gathings, dec'd., *vs.* Julius Holly.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Julius Holly, resides beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," printed in the town of Charlotte, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Julius Holly to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions to be held for said County at the Courthouse in Monroe, on the 1st Monday in April next, and Replevy, or Judgement absolute and final will be rendered against him.

Witness, *Hugh Stewart*, clerk of our said Court at office, the 1st Monday in January, 1845, and in the sixty ninth year of American Independence.

HUGH STEWART, c.u.c.c.

January, 1845. 95--6w

PAY UP.

DR. THOMAS HARRIS requests those indebted to him to call and settle at the ensuing January or February Courts. He is compelled to settle up his affairs, and those who do not comply with this request, must not complain if they have to pay cost.

☞ He may still be found at his office, opposite the Mansion House, ready to obey the calls of his friends.

Charlotte, Jan. 17, 1845. 93-tfc

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

I TAKE this opportunity of informing the public generally, that I have on hand 15 or 20 second hand

CARRIAGES,

Generally of Northern Manufacture, in good order and nearly as good as new; which I will sell low for cash, on time to suit the purchaser, or will exchange them for such as may be out of repair.

The subscriber will also repair for the public, and for cheapness and durability shall not be surpassed by any shop in the State. I also purchase my trimmings in Charleston, and therefore will be able to suit customers with any kind they should want. My shop is situated 3 miles west of Providence Church and 13 miles south of Charlotte. All those wishing to buy or to get repairing done, will do well to give me a call.

FRANKLIN EMMONS.

Providence, January, 1845 95-1y

REMOVAL.

ALEXANDER BETHUNE

WOULD inform his friends and customers, that he has removed his shop to the room one door south of J. B. Kerr's Hotel—formerly kept as the office of the Superior Court Clerk, where he will be gratified to receive a call from such as may want his service. Having received his Fall and Winter FASHIONS for 1845, he takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS.

Of past favors he is not forgetful;—and, from the satisfaction which has been manifested with his efforts to please, he flatters himself that he is able to give general satisfaction.

Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::::r.

HEAD QUARTERS,
4th Division N. C. Militia.
RUTHERFORDTON, Jan. 1st, 1845.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 1.

THE undersigned, having been duly elected and Commissioned Major-General of the 4th Division of the North Carolina Militia, has assumed the command, and requires the proper returns and duties to be rendered to him.

2. The following gentlemen compose the Staff, to whom all are required to render the proper obedience and respect: WILLIAM H. MILLER, Division Inspector, Chief of the Staff, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

CHARLES N. EMERSON, Quarter Master, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

WILLIAM R. MYERS, and JOHN M. JONES, Aids with the rank of Major.

(Signed) JOHN G. BYNUM,
Maj. Gen'l. 4th Division N. C. Militia.

HEAD QUARTERS,
4th Division N. C. Militia.
RUTHERFORDTON, Jan. 1st, 1845.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 1.

THE Officers of the 11th Brigade N. C. Militia, will meet at their usual places of Regimental Muster, on the 22d of February next, to vote for Brigadier General in place of Brigadier General Means.

By order of the Major-General,
CHAS. N. EMERSON, Lt. Col.

Jan. 1845. 94-3w

☞ Col. Alexander requests all Companies that have not their full compliment of officers to meet on the 15th Feb. at their respective muster grounds and fill the vacancies.

DR. A. TORRENCE,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the public. He hopes from the experience he has had, with strict attention to his professional duties, to be able to give general satisfaction to those who may please to favour him with their patronage. He may at all times be found at the former residence of R. H. Johnston, 3 miles from *Beatty's Ford*, on the main road leading from said ford to Charlotte.

Mecklenburg Co., Jan. 1845.

AGRICULTURAL

SOCIETY.

THERE will be a meeting of the Agricultural Society, held in Charlotte, on the second Saturday in February.

ANDREW SPRINGS, Pres't.

Jannary 17, 1845. 94-

CHARLOTTE

Business Directory.

Taverns.—Charlotte Hotel, by Moses W. Alexander, one square south of the Courthouse; Mansion House, by W. S. Norment, 2 doors south of the court house; Carolina Inn, by J. B. Kerr, half a square north of the Courthouse.

Physicians.—Dr. Caldwell, office opposite Charlotte Hotel; Dr. T. Harris, opposite Mansion House. Dr C. J. Fox, office No. 6, row of Mansion House Dr Happoldt office 1st door south of Wm. Carson' Store; Dr M. B. Taylor, 2 doors south of Carolina Inn; Dr. D. T. Caldwell, nearly opposite the U. Mint.

Lawyers.—Wm. J. Alexander, office two squares south of the Courthouse; James W. Osborne, office 2d door north of the Courthouse; Wm. R. Myers, office in Hutchison's buildings; F. H. M'Dowell, office at Charlotte Hotel.

Merchants.—R. C. Carson & Co., 2d door south of Courthouse; Leroy prings first door north of ourthouse; Elms & Martin, 1st door north of courthouse, on west side of main street; David Parks, 2d door north of Elms & Martin; Wm. Carson, half a square south of courthouse; H. B. Williams 1st door south of the courthouse; Brem & Alexander 2nd door north of the courthouse.

Jewellers and Silversmiths.— amuel Lawing, opposite Carolina Inn; T. Trotter, next door to the Post Office.

Tailors.—Alexander Graham, west wing Irwin's corner; A. Bethune, next door to the Carolina Inn J. J. Haden, 2d door above Charlotte Hotel.

Saddlers and Harnessmakers.—Robert Shaw, 7 doors east of Williams' Store; A. Montgomery, opposite Carolina Inn.

Carriagemakers.—Overman & Trotter, 2 squares north of the courthouse. They also keep up a extensive blacksmithing establishment.

Blacksmith—W. & G.W.Sugg, 3 squares south of the Courthouse.

Auctioneer—William A. Todd.

Bookbinder—William Hunter.

Carpenters.—H. C. Owens; R. M. terling; Admiral N. Gray.

Boot and Shoemaker.—William Carlan.

Brickmason.—James Eagle.

Grocers.—R. H. Brawley, next door to Carolina Inn; John O'Farrell, next door to Charlotte Hotel

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff—T. N. Alexander, office in the courthouse

Superior Court Clerk—J. B. Kerr, office in Courthouse.

County Court Clerk—C. T. Alexander Jr. office in Courthouse.

Coroner—Henry C. Owens.

TAILORING.

J. J. HAYDEN

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the room lately occupied by A. Bethune. He intends to conduct the *TAILORING BUSINESS* in all its various branches, and will execute orders promptly and in the very best style of workmanship. He will receive regularly the FASHIONS as they are issued in the northern cities, and will warrant his work to fit.—Cutting garments of all kinds will be attended to promptly, and fits warranted, when the making up is correctly done. He respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. His terms shall be moderate, to suit the times, and country produce taken in exchange for work, at the market price.

☞ Orders for work from a distance will be promptly and correctly executed, and forwarded to order.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::F.

REMOVAL.

ALEXANDER BETHUNE

WOULD inform his friends and customers, that he has removed his shop to the room one door south of J. B. Kerr's Hotel—formerly kept as the office of the Superior Court Clerk, where he will be pleased to wait upon them at all times.

Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845. 92::::F.

"Encourage Home Industry."

Coach and Carriage

MANUFACTORY.

OVERMAN & TROTTER

RENDER their sincere thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement extended to them in their business heretofore, and beg leave to announce that they are now prepared to execute orders in their line in a style unsurpassed by any establishment in the South. They have on hand a number of vehicles of their own manufacture which they will sell on very accommodating terms, and warrant to do good service. They have

CARRIAGES,

Barouches,

Buggys, Sulkeys, Carry-Alls,

and every other vehicle used in this country, manufactured of the best materials and by experience workmen. They ask those wishing such articles.

☞ Repairing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly, on moderate terms.

Charlotte, Jan. 13, 1844. 43-F.

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, August Session, 1844.

SARAH E. HILL } Petition for Divorce.
VS.
MILES HILL. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case, Miles Hill, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months successively, in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, notifying said defendant to be and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in February next, then and there to plead to or answer plaintiff's petition, or it will be set for hearing *ex parte.*

Witness, *Jennings B. Kerr,* Clerk of our said Ct. at Office, the 4th Monday in Aug., A. D. 1844, and in the 69th year of American Independence.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Decr. 6, 1844. Prs. fee $10 87...3m

A DESIRABLE

TAVERN FOR RENT.

THAT well known stand at Beattie's Ford, lately the property of R. H. Burton, dec'd, will be rented for one or more years. The Dweling house is a good and convenient one, with all necessary out buildings, with some fifteen acres attached to it. There is also an excellent store House, with lumber House attached, that would also be rented, with the Tavern or without it. The stand for a Tavern or Store is equal if not superior, to any other country stand in the State. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living 8 miles directly up the river.

HENRY W. CONNER.

Dec. 20, 1844. 68:--6w.

Dissolution.

THIS day by mutual consent the firm of HAPPOLDT & TAYLOR is dissolved. Thos indebted will please call and settle by *cash or Note* Those having claims will present them forthwith.

J. M. HAPPOLDT,
M. B. TAYLOR.

January 9, 1845. 92::F.

Charlotte Drug Store.

JUT RECEIVED, the bes t assort supply of DRUGS, MEDICINE PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., ever offered this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Pysicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the time.

Orders from a distance will receive prompt

B. OATES,
Druggist.

May 3, 1844 59--F.

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES' Gold Lever Watches, and Silver do., Gold gards and fob chains and keys; brest-pins, finger rings, gold and Silver pencils, table and tea spoons, warranted, fine pocket and pen Knives.—Low for cash. T. TROTTER.

Charlotte, April 19 1844.

BLACKSMITHING.

Wiley & George W. Suggs inform the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that they have opened a shop on main street, 3 squares south of the Courthouse, where they intend to carry on the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS in all its various branches. Their work shall be done in the very best and most substantial manner, and at reduced prices. They will shoe horses all round for 75 cents, *cash,* and all other work in propotion. All kinds of country produce will be taken at the market price in exchange for work.

Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::1y.

SOLD OUT.

I HAVE sold my stock of GROCERIES, &c., to Mr. R. M. STERLING. All those indebted to the subscriber will call and settle by cash or note.

R. H. BRAWLY.

January 8, 1845 4w

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber by book account or note, must call and settle their respective dues in a short time, as he needs money.—Those who do not comply with this request must not blame for the consequences,

C. J. FOX.

Dec. 13, 1844. 88..F

William Hunter,

BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly, and in a superior style. And as money is scarce, such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price. 39-F

December 9, 1843.

POSITIVELY THE LAST

CALL.

THE subscriber earnestly requests, those who are indebted to him by Book account up to the 1st of January, 1844, to come forward and make settlements. Those who do not avail themselves of the opportunity afforded between this and the 1st of January, 1845, irrespective of persons will find their debts in the hands of an officer for *immediate collection.*

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

The claims of HAPPOLDT & WALLACE are still unsettled and those persons who are indebted by Note or Book account, would do well to settle within time prescribed above—as they too will be dealt with as the Law directs.

J. M. HAPPOLDT,
urviving Co-partner.

Dec. 5, 1844. 90 F.

CHARLOTTE & LINCOLNTON

Stage Line

THE undersigned informs the travelling public, that he runs a line of two-horse Stages regularly between Charlotte and Lincolnton, N. C., twice a week—leaving the former place on Tuesday and Friday morning of each week. His teams are good and his Stages comfortable, and every exertion will be made to accommodate passengers and make their travel comfortable and satisfactory in every respect.

Private conveyance will also be furnished to travellers from Lincoluton to any desired point, on very moderate terms. Apply to

ISAAC ERWIN.

Dec. 30, 1843. 41 -F

House and Sign Painting

AND

PAPER HANGING.

JOHN W. RAINEY, having located himself permanently in Concord, N. C., tenders his services to the public in the above line of business. Having prepared himself with all the tools and materials necessary to the prosecution of his business, and having been for several years engaged at it, he hopes by unremitting attention to merit a libera share of the public patronage.

Ornamental, Sign, Flag, and House Painting, and Paper Hanging,

will be promptly executed in a superior style, and at moderate charges. Specimens of his work may be seen in any of the surrounding villages. He will attend to calls in any of the Counties of Mecklenburg, Union, Lincoln, Rowan, Iredell Stanly, or Anson. Orders for signs will be thankfully received, and promptly and neatly executed and forwarded to order.

Concord. Feb. 28 1844. 50—1y.

CHARLOTTE

Female Academy.

THE friends and patrons of this Institution. are respectfully informed that it is now open for the reception of pupils.

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON.

N. B.—Board can be had in the village, or in the Academy.

Nov. 15. 1844. 84-

MEDICAL

DR. D. T. CALDWELL having removed to Charlotte, respectfully offers his services in the practice of Medicine to those who may be disposed to extend to him their patronage. At present he occupies the shop formerly owned and occupied by Dr. McKenzie, nearly opposite the Mint. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithfull attention.

Charlotte, June 5, 1844. 64--F.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

BY order of the Court of Equity for Mecklenburg county, I will sell to the highest bidder, in the Town of Charlotte, on Monday of the next County Court, (the 4th Monday in January, 1845,) that

Valuabl House and Lot.

belonging to the heirs of Mrs. Nolen, situated on trade street, between the Courthouse and the Branch Mint. The property is in good condition. Terms made known at the sale.

D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.

Dec. 20, 1844. 89:::ts

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE undersigned informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has again taken the above well known

PUBLIC HOUSE;

And that he intends to keep it up in style for comfort and convenience surpassed by no house in the Southern country. He has been long in the business, and pledges every possible exertion to afford entire satisfaction to all his guests. His charges shall be moderate, to suit the times. He solicits a share of the public patronage.

M. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 1, 1845. 191—TF.

MANSION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken possession of the MANION HOUSE in the village of Charlotte, N. C., and intends to accommodate all who may call on him as well as he possibly can. It is so common in similar advertisments to profess to do many things--particularly about the table & bar, that I shall merely say, that every exertion shall be used to promote the comfort and convenience of boarders and travellers during their stay. A real improvement in many respects is contemplated.

WM. S. NORMENT.

Charlotte, Jan. 2, 1845. 91.F

DR. M. B. TAYLOR would respectfully offer his services in the practice of Medicine to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity. His office is the one formerly occupied by the Clerk of the County court—one door north of the Charlotte Drug store. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithfnl attention.

Charlotte, January, 1845. 93--1y

A GOOD BUSINESS.

TANNERY FOR SALE.

INTENDING to change my residence, I offer for sale my TANNERY in Cheraw, containing forty-five Tanning and four Lime Vats, two Baits and a large Pool, supplied by a never failing spring, a small branch running through the yard. There are on the premises, all necessary and convenient buildings for a large operation in Tanning and Shoe Making. The Vats are now filled. A good supply of Raw Hides on hand, and a large supply of Bark, fully equal to two years consumption. Terms will be made accommodating. If not disposed of at private sale, I will appoint an early period to the highest bidder.

ALSO, FOR SALE:

A small tract of land, adjacent to the town, with good sheds, &c., necessary for Brick making.

ALSO;

A Carriage, but little used and a pair of safe family Horses.

JOSHUA LAZARUS.

Dec. 1844. 92:::3w.

Notice

ALL those indebted to the estate o Dr. Stephen Fox deceased, are requested to come forward immediately and make settlement with the administrators or their notes or account will be found in the hands of an officer. Prompt attention to this will save cost.

C. T. ALEXANDER, } Exec'rs.
JOSEPH W. ROSS, }

May 27, 1844. 62-

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give carfeul attention to all cases confided to his skill His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore shall be moderate.

April 11, 1843 ":::F

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte N. C., on the 1st day of January, 1845, to wit

A.
Dr. A. F. Alexander,
Miss Sarah J. Alexander,
Adam Alexander,
Wm. Alexander,
Ira Alexander,
Dr. M. W. Alexander,
Isaac Adams,

B.
Sarah Beatty,
Sam. Berryhill 2,
Azariah Baily,
Josiah Bradshaw,
Mrs. A. S. Berry,
Robt. Buchanan,
Wm. Branson,
James Barnette,
Mr. Brackett,
Stephen M. Boozer,
George Branner,
Wm. S. Banker,

C.
Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court,
Rev. H. B. Cunningham,
V. G. Clarke,
Mrs. Eunice A. Carter,
David F. Cowan,
S. C. Caldwell,

D.
Allen W. Davis,
John S. Davis,
James Dougherty,

E.
James S. Early,
Mr. Erwin,
Alexander Ervin.

F.
R. G. Flannagan.

G.
Rev. John Gifford,
Henry J. Garmon,

H.
Robt. B. Hunter,
James Hipp,
Houston & Grier,
R. M. Herron,
W. H. Hovey 2,
Philo Henderson,

J.
Wm. Johnston,
Wm. Jack,
Mrs. Mary Jones,
Isaac Jones,
James Johnston,
Miss Mary E. Johnston.

K.
Harvey Kennedy.

L.
Mason R. Lyon,
Mrs. E. Lemmonds,
J. M. Long,
M. H. Lemonds,
Josiah G. Lewis,
Daniel Ledwell,
Mrs. Mary Lentile.

M.
Robert McGey,
Hugh McCahan,
James McCay,
W. P. McClelland,
Dr. S. McClanahan
Joseph McCombs,
Thomas Mack,
James McLeod,
B. D. Mottley,
H. K. McDowell,
H. McDowell,
F. H. McDowell,
James C. Moore,
John M. Morris,
A. C. Miller.

O.
Robert Ormand,
J. L. A. Orr & Co.

P.
Joshua Perry.
Mrs. S. S. Peoples,
Franklin Pegues.
Wm. N. Parks,
Benj. Pierce,
O. M. Peck,
Levi Poke,
Miss M. Porter,

R.
C. M. Ray,
Dr. J. M. Ramsey,
Miss Eliz. Ren 2,
Richard Rozzel,
Mary Ann Rankin,
Dr. J. W. Ross,

S.
Cyrus Stinson,
Col. Geo. Smith,
Miss S. Sasberry,
John F. Sellars,
Mrs. E. Sample, or
Mrs. A. S. Berry,
Elam M. Spratt,
William Springs,
Maj. Joseph Smith,
James Sloan,
Miss Jane A. Sloan,
Hiram T. Sloan,
Hugh & Eli Stewart

T.
Thos. Thompson,
James G. Torrence 2,
L. E. Thompson,

W.
Moses C. West 2,
Stephen Wilson,
Richard Warren,
P. J. Wilson,
S. N. Weddington,
Miss L. A. Williams,
Dr. James Wooster,
Dr. E. D. Williamson

T. R. Hughes.

J. W. HAMPTON, P. M.

January 1, 1845. 3w.

AGRICULTURAL

SOCIETY.

THERE will be a meeting of the Agricultural Society, held in Charlotte, on the first Saturday in February.

ANDREW SPRINGS, Pres't.

Jannary 17, 1845. 94.

DR. D. JAYNE'S

FAMILY MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than five hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and aad twenty years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunites of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

Names and prices of Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines, viz:

Jayne's Expectorant, per bottle,		
" Hair Tonic	"	$1 00
" Tonic Vermifuge	"	1 00
" Carminative Balsam, large,		0 50
" " " small,		0 25
" Sanative Pills, per box,		0 25
" American Hair Dye,		0 50

All the above mentioned Medicines are prepared ONLY by Dr. D. Jayne, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa., who has hesitation in recommending them to the community as preparations worthy of their edire confidence, and is fully persuaded from past experience, that they will be found emmently successful in removeing those diseases for which they are sevealy reccommeded.

☞ ASTONISHING!!! ☜

AMONG THE THOUSAND MEDICINES advertised as "certain cures for pulmonary complaints," JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT stands alone. Its path to public confidence has been paved, not with puffs, but CURES; and the vouchers for its efficacy include an array of names which, for character and respectability, cannot be surpassed in this country. DR. JAYNE, being himself a Physician, does not profess to perform physical impossibilities, but he does claim to be able to produce well authenticated facts, that in all DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST, which are susceptible of cure without miraculous interference, his EXPECTORANT will restore the patient to health No other medicine will remove mucus or pus from the throat so thoroughly as this. It effectually loosens the coagulated masses from the membrane which lines the trechea, and at every cough the patient will bring up portions of the disengaged matter. IN ALL COMPLAINTS OF THE PULMONARY ORGANS, even where nature seems to be making no effort to throw off the disease, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT imparts vigor to the machinery of respiration, and enables them to disencumber themselves of the obstructions which had impeded their free operation. It has restored hundreds to perfect health, after their physicians had given them up as incurable, with CONSUMPTION. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough, Spitting Blood, in a word, all disease of a PULMONARY nature yield to this prepara tion, if properly administered.

NO APOLOGY FOR WIGS.

Please to read without prejudice the following communication, which in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

SHAFTBURY, Bennington Co., Vt., Aug. 4, 1840

Dr. Jayne: Dear Sir,—Being acquanted with some of those recommending your HAIR TONIC, to wit: Rev. C. C. Park. Rev. Dr. Babcock, and Rev. L. Fletcher, I purchased two bottles, with a view to make an experiment. I have been quite bald for about four years, and obliged to wear a wig. Indeed it is constitutional for my family to be bald in early life. I confess, I had but little confidence in the attempt, having been so long bald, and being near 46 years of age, and that part of my head destitute of hair exceedingly smooth. I however, commenced agreeable to your directions, and used one bottle faithfully, and with very little effect, but before I had used the second bottle, a very fine fuzzy hair became perceptible, which continued to grow, and now heving used the third bottle, I have had three cuttings performed, and the prospect is very flattering, that I shall again be blessed with a fine head of hair, ornamental and useful. I am extremely gratified with the prospect, and from observations made, many of my friends, and acquaintances, who have heretofore regarded the preparation as deceptive, and only a catch-penny concern, are now well satisfied that it is "TRUTH—NO FICTION."

J. W. SAWYER,
Pastor of the Baptist Church, Shaftbury, Vt.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

Is a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, or Loosenes, Cholera Morbus, SUMMER COMPLAINT, Cholic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, or Spitting up of Food after Eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels Hysterics, Cramp, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, Fretting and Crying of Infants and for all BOWEL AFFECTIONS and NERVOUS DISEASES

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant, and safe composition ever offered to the public for the cure of aarious derangements of the STOMACH and BOWELS, find the *only* article worthy of the least confidence or curing COLERA INFANTUM or SUMMER COMPLAINT; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception it is the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds, nay, thousands of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest teatimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

The above Medicine is sold by B. OATES.

June, 1844. 62-

JUST RECEIVED

AT the Charlotte Drug Store, a large and fresh supply of involuable Family Medicines, among, whch are

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

The thousands among us who use this medicine need not be told how high is the position which it sustains, nor of its paramount advantage over all other preparation of a a similar character: But for the benefit of those who have not given it a trial, or who may be skeptical of its virtues, we insert the following certificate from Mr. *Isaac M. Thomas,* a highly respectable merchant of *Talladega Springs, Alabama:*

TALLEDEGA SPRINGS, Ala. Aug. 17, 1842.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with Sick-headache, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint and Costiveness, for the last 8 or 9 years, during which time I had taken, as well as I recollect, about 60 boxes of Beckwith's Pills, 12 boxes of Peters' Pills and a number of boxes of Champion's and Brandreth's Pills, all of which afforded me but little or nor releif. At last was recommended Dr. Spencers' Vegetable Pills, *and well I did;* for I never had but one attack of the Sick-Headache after I commenced taking the Pills, (now about six months,) and I candidly confess that I have derived more real benefit from the use of Spencer's Pills, than from all the other medicines and pills that I have ever taken, and I would earnestly recommend them TO ALL, as being in my opinion, the best medicine in use for all lingering complaints. The Pills have done me so much good, that I would not feel to be willing without them for five dollars a box; and I cannot but feel very grateful to Dr. Spencer for having prepared such a valuable medicine, and the distribution of it is conferring a very great favor on the public, as it is a thing of the utmost importance that every family should have a supply of Dr. Spencer's truly valuable pills constantly on hand.

ISAAC M. THOMAS.

Price 25 cents per Box with directions.

For sale by B. Oates,	Charlotte,
by J. & R. Winecoff, & Co.,	Concord,
by J. Hoke,	Lincolnton,
by Dr. C. Robe,	Greenville.
J. & W. Murphy, & J. H. Enniss,	Salisburry,

And may be found generally in all the Cities, Villages, Country Stores, and at the principal country Post Offices throughout the State.

DR. HULL'S VEGETABLE FEVER AND AGUE AND ANTI FEVER PILLS.

'Prove all thing and hold fast to that which is good."

None need suffer with that distressing complaint CHILLS AND FEVERS, or FEVER AND AGUE, for it is speedily and permanently cured by DR. HULL'S celebrated ANTI-FEVER PILLS. They never fail to cure the chills and fever the first day, when used according to direction, and do not sicken the stomach or operate upon the bowels. Thousands of certificates have been presented to the proprietor by planters of the first respectability physicians of eminence and others who have used them.

The following certificate was given by three highly respectable Planters, near Life Post Office, Talledega Co. Ala., one of whom had used twelve boxes of the Pills in his own family.

This is to certify that we have used Dr. Hull's Fever and Ague Pills in our families in several cases of Fever, and Chills and Fever; and their administration has been attended with complete success. In no case have they failed to have the desired effect when used according to directions. We think they are a good Pill, and would cheerfully recommend them to all persons subject to Fever and Chills and Fever. Given under our hands,

Feb. 9, 1843,	JAMES BAGLY,
May 3, "	JAMES MONTGOMERY.
June 29, "	HARRIS TAYLOR.

For sale by B. Oats,	Charlotte,
J. & R. Winecoff, & Co.	Concord,
J. & W. Murphy, & J. H. Enness,	Salisbury

Each box contains 20 doses of Pills, with full directions for using them. Price $1 per box.

And may be found generally on enquiry in the Cities and Villages in the State.

Cough Lozenges

DR. HULL'S COUGH LOZENGES are most rapidly superceding all other preparations for the releif of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping-cough, Catarrah, Tightness of the chest, Bronchitis, and similar pulmonary affections.

One box of these Lozenges will often do more good in cases of incipient consumption than can be realized by a change of climate. No cough, however deeply seated, can resist their tranquilizing influences and all diseases of the lungs, throat, and other organs of respiration, if not utterly beyond the power of medicine, readily yield to these invaluable Lozenges.

ALSO DR. HULL'S

Worm Lozenges

The surest, and safest Medicines ever discovered for expelling worms from children:

Only Read what they have done!

Lauderdale Co. (*Tenn.*) Aug. 9, 1844.

DR. CALVIN E. HULL.

DEAR SIR: Your agent left with me a quantity of your Worm and Cough Lozenges for sale; I have used a part of them in my family and sold the balance; I have had a family about 24 years and I pronounce your Lozenges the best medicine for the complaints they are designed to cure that I have ever used in my famiiy, please forward me a supply as soon as possible.

Yours, with respect,

LEONARD DERNIDANT.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions for using. For sale in Charlotte by

B. OATES.

And may be found generally in all the towns and villages in the State. 85-F